

almost unexplored around our coasts. That much more extended investigation should take place is of no small geographical as well as biological importance. In our knowledge of the contour of Europe beneath the sea we are far in arrear. The Americans have beaten us out and out. Few things attracted more attention at the Fisheries Exhibition than the admirable model of the North-east American ocean bottom, showing the descent of that continent into the abyss. Is it too much to hope that such further explorations may be conducted by our government as shall enable a similar model of our Marine Area to be placed at no distant period in the British Museum?

April 8, 1890.

XLVI.—*New Species of Indian Butterflies.*
By Colonel C. SWINHOE, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c.

SATYRINÆ.

1. *Melanitis ampa*, n. sp.

♂ ♀. Upperside uniform pale brown; fore wing with two pale blackish-brown rounded spots, the lower the larger, placed midway between the end of the cell and the outer margin, one on either side of the third median nervule, the lower spot indistinctly centred with white.

Underside pale reddish brown, striated with grey; fore wing crossed by a straight brown band, from the costa more than one third from the apex to the hinder margin, which it does not reach, followed by a paler patch and a submarginal incurved row of five or six ocelli with white centres; hind wing with an outwardly curved brown band, from the costa just beyond the middle to the abdominal margin (which it does not reach) one third from the anal angle, followed by a pale space and a submarginal outwardly curved row of six ocelli with white centres; both wings broadly margined with brown; wings shaped much as in *M. aswa*, Moore; the grey striations and ocelli much the more prominent in the female.

Expanse of wings, ♂ $2\frac{1}{10}$, ♀ $2\frac{5}{10}$ inches.

North Kanara, July 1886.

Allied to *M. aswa*, Moore, with the pattern of the spots below as in *M. varaha*, Moore.

NYMPHALINÆ.

2. *Euthalia khasiana*, n. sp.

♂. Upperside of a uniform dark glossy olive-brown; abdominal margin of hind wing pale reddish brown; a few greyish-blue scales on the outer margin of hind wings towards the anal angle, obsolete in one example, the discoidal and adjacent markings, as also the double discal blackish lines, as in *E. appiades*, Mén.

Underside dusky ferruginous, with the inner and lower portions of the hind wing suffused with greenish grey; this suffusion blends into the dusky ferruginous colour of the rest of the wing, and in one example covers all the wing below the apical third; bands and markings similar to those of *E. appiades*.

Expanse of wings $2\frac{9}{10}$ inches.

Khasia Hills, 1888. Three examples.

Allied to *E. appiades*, Mén.; but the apex of the fore wing is more rounded, and it can at once be distinguished by the absence of the broad blue marginal band of the hind wing of that species.

3. *Euthalia rangoonensis*, n. sp.

♂. Very much like that sex of *E. kesava*, Moore, but is uniformly paler above, the discal greyish band broader, paler, and brighter, covering very nearly the whole of the outer half of the fore wing, leaving a thinner marginal brown band which is finely attenuated to the hinder angle and in many specimens does not reach it.

On the underside there is no appreciable difference, except that in *E. kesava* in all my specimens there is a black spot just below the cell where the first median branch is emitted, whereas in all the specimens of this species there is a distinct black ring with a smaller one below it, as in the female.

♀. Upperside pale olive-brown; five brown lines across the cell of fore wings and a twin brown ringlet and a transverse subbasal mark in the interspace below, with two brown ringed marks in the hind wing, as in *E. kesava* ♀; a broad greyish-white discal band across both wings, broadest on the upper radial vein, otherwise fairly uniform throughout, margined outwardly with dark brown and strongly dentated, sinuous inwardly and in places dentated, powdered in the central portions with pale olive-brown, which also suffuses the band towards its lower end on the hind wing.

Underside: fore wing pale greyish ochreous; hind wing bluish grey, with a little greyish-ochreous colour on the upper

portion of the outer margin; the discal band as above, but margined on both sides with dark brown, white on fore wing and upper half of hind wing, the remaining portion being of the bluish-grey colour of the wing and very slightly irrorated in some of its central portions; discoidal and subbasal marks as in the male.

Expanse of wings, ♂ $2\frac{2}{10}$ to $2\frac{6}{10}$, ♀ $2\frac{9}{10}$ to $3\frac{3}{10}$ inches.

Rangoon, June, July, and August 1886. Many examples of both sexes.

Allied to *E. kesava*, Moore, much resembling that species in the male, but widely different in the female, especially in the size and shape of the discal band and in the blue coloration of the hind wing below. Undoubtedly the two sexes belong to one species, the markings being identical and all having been taken together.

4. *Euthalia laudabilis*, n. sp.

♂ ♀. Upperside bright metallic blue-green; a broad bluish-grey discal band across both wings, broad on the costa of the fore wing (which it does not quite touch) and gradually attenuated downwards towards the abdominal margin of the hind wing, near which it becomes more or less obsolete, its inner margin sinuous on fore wing; this band is bright and distinct in the female and indistinct and nearly obsolete in the male, except at the costa of the fore wing; fore wing with two discoidal black-lined marks, the upper part of the inner one centred with vermilion; hind wing with one black-lined mark; both wings with a submarginal lunular dark band and with the apex of fore wing suffused with blackish.

Underside bluish grey, with greyish-brown transverse fasciæ, one just beyond the middle and two submarginal and close together, the outer one lunular and nearly obsolete in the male; fore wing with discoidal marks as above; hind wing with two discoidal marks and two rings above them, the upper end of the inner discoidal mark and both rings being centred with vermilion.

Expanse of wings, ♂ $3\frac{6}{10}$, ♀ $4\frac{2}{10}$ to $4\frac{6}{10}$ inches.

North Kanara, May, June, and July 1886.

Allied to *E. evelina*, Stoll, who gives the locality as Bengal; but no other example appears to have come from that locality. Stoll's figure agrees with the Ceylon insect on the upperside, but on the underside it is without purplish and with pale spots on a dusky outer margin to both wings; both are widely different from the insect now described not only in the coloration being bright metallic blue-green instead of

dull metallic golden-green, but also in the entire absence of the prominent discal band.

PIERINÆ.

5. *Callosune alberta*, n. sp.

♂. Upperside pure white. Fore wing with the costal line blackish brown, accompanied interiorly with grey irroration; basal area darkly irrorated with grey, a distinct greyish-brown mark at end of cell; a large carmine apical patch, with narrow blackish-brown outer border, running in on to the veins, which are also blackish brown, and with a broad, more or less suffused, blackish-brown interior band, which fines down the outer margin beyond the first median branch and sometimes to the hinder angle. Hind wing with the base slightly irrorated with grey; large blackish-brown marginal spots on each vein, pointed inwardly more or less.

Underside: fore wing white, costal and basal areas greenish grey; a brown spot at the end of the cell; apical area broad, rosy flesh-colour. Hind wing rosy flesh-colour, tinted with lilac; a brown spot with a red centre at the end of the cell; a discal band of spots with pale centres across both wings, touching the apical flesh-coloured space in the fore wing, well recurved on both wings, usually complete on the hind wing, often only faintly indicated in the first median and internomian interspaces of the fore wing, sometimes obsolete there; in some specimens the spots on this band, especially on the hind wing, are confluent; two pale blackish-brown patches at the margin of the fore wing on the first and second median branches.

♀. Upperside much as in the female of *C. dirus*, Butler; the underside is, however, quite different, being coloured and marked as in the male, but with the colours and markings much stronger and darker.

Expanse of wings, ♂ ♀ $1\frac{9}{10}$ inch.

Karachi, October and November 1885.

Allied to *C. subroseus*, Swinh. (Proc. Zool. Soc. 1884, p. 443, pl. xl. figs. 6 and 7, ♂ ♀), but is more strongly marked above and below and differently tinted on the underside in both sexes, having the peculiar purplish tinting of some of the African species. I have 37 males and 8 females of *C. subroseus* and 14 males and 4 females of this species; they are near allies, but can hardly be seasonal forms of each other, as *C. subroseus* occurs more or less all the year round. I have taken it in every month of the year except September.

6. *Ixias alana*, n. sp.

♂ ♀. Upperside lemon-yellow. Fore wings with the basal and costal areas irrorated with greenish; costal margin black, suffused with greenish yellow, narrow in the male, broad in the female, suffused inwardly and filling up two thirds, sometimes nearly the entire cell; apical patch black, enclosing a broad orange belt (yellow in the female), divided by black veins into eight areas, the eighth area in the male being a small circle at the upper end of the cell, absent in the female, which has a narrower belt, and consequently a broader inner margin, which thickens much at the end of the cell, where it joins the costal band; there are also two large black spots in the two lowest areas of the belt; first and second median branches black, making a yellow spot in both sexes where the second median interspace commences. Hind wing with a broad marginal black band a quarter of an inch deep, a very little broader in the female than in the male.

Underside lemon-yellow in the male, chrome-yellow in the female, the male with a small blackish spot at the end of each cell; a blackish patch on the margin of the fore wing near the hinder angle and some slight greyish irrorations along the margin of both wings; female with the spot at the end of the cell in the fore wing and the patch near the hinder margin large, the latter running in well on the first median branch and narrowing down to the angle, with a discal row of blackish spots running upwards from the patch one in each interspace, lessening in size and paling in colour as they ascend. Hind wing with a small spot at the end of the cell, a blackish patch at the apex, and a few indistinct blackish spots in the disk; both sexes with minute black marginal points in the centres of the interspaces.

Expanse of wings, ♂ ♀ $2\frac{4}{10}$ inches.

Maldah, July 1886; ten pairs. Barrackpore; six pairs.

Allied to *I. colaba*, Swinhoe (Proc. Zool. Soc. 1885, p. 142, pl. ix. fig. 6); differs above in its much deeper black marginal border, and below in having a black patch near the hinder angle on the fore wing of the male and in the bright chrome-yellow colour of the female, the female of *I. colaba*, of which I have a fine series, being very pale yellow.

7. *Ixias lena*, n. sp.

♂. Upperside pale bright primrose-yellow. Apical half of fore wing brownish black, enclosing an ochreous-red band,

divided by the veins into eight areas, the eighth area being a small space at the upper end of the cell, just above the square knob of the black inner margin; costal border and basal area irrorated with greenish grey. Hind wing with the base very slightly suffused with grey, and with a marginal brownish-black border about a quarter of an inch deep near the apex, and attenuated hindwards until it becomes a mere marginal line at the anal angle.

Underside clear bright ochreous yellow: lower half of fore wing paling to primrose-yellow; a brown spot at the end of each cell, large on the fore wing; a suffused brownish marginal patch near hinder angle of fore wing: a brown patch on the costa at the apex of hind wing, and a discal (nearly sub-marginal) row of brown spots across both wings, one in each interspace, bent in on the costa of fore wing, the spots largest on the upper half of hind wing, but otherwise of fairly uniform size; a black marginal point on each vein in both wings.

♀. Differs from male above in its interior band limiting the subapical ochreous-red area, being broken in the middle, in the absence of the knob, and in the area being rather narrower.

The underside is dark chrome-yellow, paling to pale primrose on the lower half of the fore wing, and all the spots except the one at the end of the cell in the hind wing are large and of nearly uniform size.

Expanse of wings, ♂ $2\frac{6}{10}$, ♀ $2\frac{2}{10}$ to $2\frac{3}{10}$ inches.

Andaman Islands.

Allied to *I. andamana*, Moore; is much yellower, the ochreous-red patch in both sexes is deeper, and the black bands very much narrower, and below the male is well spotted on the hind wing, instead of being nearly immaculate, as in *I. andamana*.

8. *Appias olferna*, n. sp.

♂. Upperside white. Fore wing with the costal and outer marginal lines black; costal area with grey irrorations for two thirds of its length; base also slightly irrorated with grey; apical patch formed of thick brownish-black bars on the veins, as in *A. zelmira*, Cram., but shorter, paler, and more suffused, lessening in length hindwards and inwardly confluent to the second median branch; an inwardly pointed large spot on the first median branch and a very small one on the submedian vein, sometimes absent. Hind wing with a marginal row of small, faint, blackish-grey spots, one on each vein; in one specimen these spots are obsolete.

Underside: fore wing white; basal and costal area for two thirds of its length thickly irrorated with grey, and a few submarginal grey lunular marks; apical area and the entire surface of hind wing tinged with yellow: hind wing with a touch of ochre on the costa at the base; a thin sprinkling of grey irrorations on the subcostal vein and first branch, and another thin sprinkling of grey atoms across the wing, passing just inside the end of the cell and turning upwards towards the apex.

♀. Above and below very much the same as in that sex of *A. zelmira*, but altogether whiter, the discal white area running in on the median vein to the base of the fore wing; the submarginal yellow spots smaller and the marginal brown band of the hind wing narrower.

Expanse of wings, ♂ ♀ $1\frac{2}{10}$ to $1\frac{4}{10}$ inch.

Maldah, April and May 1886.

Allied to *A. zelmira*, Cram.; differs considerably in the male in the paler colour of the black markings above, in the absence of the large black marginal spots of the hind wing, and underneath in the absence of the black veins.

9. *Appias Irvini*, n. sp.

♂. Upperside white: fore wing with a blackish costal line, some grey irrorations on the costal area along two thirds of its length and some at the base; a black apical patch covering nearly one third of the costa at the apex and narrowing down the outer margin to the second median branch, its interior margin irregular and curved into the patch at its centre, the veins in the patch white: a small marginal spot on the first median branch and two or three small indistinct marginal spots on the veins in the hind wing.

Underside: fore wing white, some costal and basal irrorations as above; apical space and the entire surface of hind wing tinged with yellow; a few grey irrorations crossing the end of the cell, otherwise both wings are without marks.

♀. Upperside white. Fore wing with a broad blackish longitudinal band from the base to the end of the cell, completely filling its upper two thirds, continued up to the black costal line in a suffused form, and attached to the black marginal border by a black band on the third median branch, this band filling one third of the costa at the apex, is broader than in the male; it also has white veins, its inner margin curves in a similar manner, but is more irregular, forms two teeth on the first and second median branches, and is continued to the hinder margin; base of wing broadly suffused

with blackish-grey irrorations. Hind wing with the base and interno-median interspace irrorated slightly with grey; outer margin with large blackish spots on the veins down to the second median branch, more or less confluent.

Underside coloured as in the male; apical yellow area limited by a blackish irregular thin band or line; costal band and connecting band as on the upperside, the former uniformly coloured up to the costa. Hind wing with the transverse line of irrorations as in the male, but darker; costa at the base touched with ochre.

Expanse of wings, ♂ ♀ $2\frac{3}{10}$ inches.

Mandalay, Upper Burmah, May 1886.

Allied to *A. olferna*; the male differs above in the black apical patch of the fore wing, and below in having no markings except the few grey scales across the end of the cell of the hind wing; the female differs widely, having no marks on the hind wing above except the marginal spots, and underneath the markings are peculiar to itself.

There are examples of this species in the British Museum from Upper Tenasserim.

10. *Appias retexta*, n. sp.

♂. Upperside white. Fore wing with black costal line, below which it is slightly irrorated with grey for two thirds its length; apical band narrow, formed by blackish spots fining inwards on the veins, more or less confluent on the margin, and decreasing in size to the first median branch, from which a blackish marginal line runs down to the hinder angle. Hind wing with some small indistinct marginal spots running slightly up the veins, which are obsolete in some specimens.

Underside white, a few grey irrorations on the costa of fore wing for two thirds of its length; costal and outer marginal lines black; otherwise both wings are unmarked.

♀. Upperside white. Fore wing with the costal line black; a broad black longitudinal band from the base filling up the whole discoidal space with the exception of a thin streak above the median vein, and reaching up to the costa, joining the apical black band by a thin black band along the third median branch; a black suffusion below the cell, covering the base of both wings and running out in the interno-median area for half the length of the fore wing; apical black band extending for more than a third of the costa, its inner margin excavated on the lower radial vein, leaving a white square-shaped space between it and the discoidal band, then curving

downwards and lessening in width, it reaches the hinder angle, and has three teeth running in on the first and second median branches and on the submedian vein. Hind wing with large black marginal spots on the veins, more or less confluent, paling to the anal angle in a greyish suffusion, and connected with a discal circular shade by blackish thin bands or lines along the veins; this shade is formed of pale blackish irrorations, and runs round the cell and below the median vein, and is suffused over all the lower part of the wing excepting the abdominal margin.

Underside white. Fore wing with the costa grey, discoidal band and connecting band pale; apical band indicated by pale bands on the veins; lower basal band also visible. Hind wing with a pale black, short, marginal band at the apex, the discal shade short and distinct, in the form of a transverse band; marginal spots and connecting vein-lines also present.

Expanse of wings, ♂ ♀ $2\frac{2}{10}$ to $2\frac{4}{10}$ inches.

Bombay and Poona, July to December, common.

Allied to *A. libythea*, Fabr., the type of which (a female) is in the Fabrician cabinet at the British Museum, and has been carefully examined by me. There are three distinct forms or species in this group; the males of all are somewhat similar to each other, but when put in rows can easily be distinguished; the females are quite distinct and constant in their characteristics. *A. retexta* is the dark form, marked much like the female of *A. zelmira*, Cram., but without any spots in the apical border above and without any yellow coloration below. *A. libythea*, Fabr., has the apical border narrower, as is also the discoidal band; there is no connecting band, no suffused band below the cell, and no marks on the hind wing except the large marginal spots, which are disconnected, and below there are no marks at all except the discoidal and apical bands on fore wing faintly showing through the wing, and a transverse medial shade running across the end of the cell in the hind wing; the third form, *A. ares*, Swinhoe (Proc. Zool. Soc. 1885, p. 138), is the whitest of all, the apical and discoidal bands on the fore wing are very narrow and pale, and the hind wing above and the whole surface of both wings below are unmarked.

I have a long series of all three species.

11. *Huphina liquida*, n. sp.

♂ ♀. Upperside white. Fore wing with the costal line black, accompanied by some grey irrorations on the basal

half; base also slightly irrorated; apical patch black, covering more than one third of the costa, and fining down to the hinder margin, before reaching which it becomes attenuated; interior margin of the patch slightly curved into the patch, more or less diffuse, running in on the veins, and with a bent knob on the second median branch in the female. Hind wing with a pale narrow marginal band, inwardly diffuse, becoming gradually obsolete towards the anal angle.

Underside: fore wing white, a broad costal band and apical patch pale greenish brown smeared with yellow; a large sub-apical yellow patch near the costa. Hind wing greenish yellow; median vein and a large shadowy band greenish brown; this band crosses the wing, covering the apical and discal portions, and has in it some large spots of the ground-colour of the wing.

The female only differs from the male in having more rounded wings and in being paler below.

Expanse of wings, ♂ $2\frac{1}{10}$, ♀ $1\frac{9}{10}$ inch.

Mahableshwur, April and May 1887.

Allied to *H. remba*, Moore, but is uniformly smaller; differs above in its much smaller apical patch of fore wings, its nearly pure white hind wings, and in its paler and yellower coloration below, particularly so in the female; in *H. remba* the brown band fills up the whole subcostal interspace and more than one third of the cell, whereas in *H. liquida* it is altogether clear of the cell and is purely discal.

I have *H. remba* from the Nilgiri Hills, from Calicut, and from Kanara, whence the type came.

Hesperidæ.

12. *Baoris sikkima*, n. sp.

♂ ♀. Upperside dark vinous brown. Fore wing with three semidiaphanous minute spots before the apex, the centre one the innermost, the upper one the smallest; two larger spots at the end of the cell (absent in the female), the upper one the smaller: three spots in the disk, the largest in the first median interspace, square above and pointed outwardly below on the first median branch; the second outside the first, smaller, more or less square, in the second median interspace; the third minute and round, but generally larger than the subapical spots, outside the second and in the lower radial interspace,—the female has an additional spot in a line with the others in the interno-median interspace, with its lower side touching the submedian vein, and about the same size as

the second discal spot; sometimes, but not always, there is a very minute spot immediately below the first discal spot. Hind wing without markings, the patch of velvety hairs on the hind wings of the male reddish at their base.

Underside slightly paler; spots on fore wing as above, the lowest discal spot in the female largely suffused, the outer half of the two lowest interspaces in the fore wing of the male pale and shining, the inner half in both sexes blackish, with a patch of brown raised scales in the centre of the submedian vein in the male.

Expanse of wings, ♂ ♀ $1\frac{8}{10}$ inch.

Sikkim, 1889.

Allied to *B. scopulifera*, Moore (Proc. Zool. Soc. 1883, p. 532); differs in both sexes in having three instead of two subapical spots, in having three instead of two discal spots in the male, which are differently shaped, and differs very materially in the female. This insect is included by Mr. de Nicéville as one of the varieties of *B. ocea*, Hewitson. The descriptions of the so-called variations of *B. ocea* by Wood-Mason and de Nicéville in Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, 1881, p. 258, are to me incomprehensible—*B. ocea*, Hew., is a Philippine insect. Hewitson's type, now in the British Museum, which I have carefully examined, is from the Philippines, and is not an Indian insect; above this type Hewitson appears to have put several Indian Hesperids which are of two if not three different species, and none of them correspond with the type. If any one will examine the type of *Nilasera amantes*, Hew., in the British Museum incorporated collection, with the insects Hewitson placed over that name in the Hewitsonian collection, also in the British Museum, he will understand in what manner Hewitson failed sometimes to recognize his own species. There are several other instances of a similar kind in the Hewitsonian collection. If Wood-Mason and de Nicéville's contention be correct that this insect is so very variable as they state, then it must stand as *B. scopulifera*, Moore, because it is not *B. ocea*, Hew.; but it appears to me that *B. scopulifera* as described by Moore, his *B. unicolor*, and the insect I have now described as *B. sikkima* are all good species of constant characteristics; they vary a little, but not more than Hesperids usually vary, and I can show a satisfactory series of all three species.

13. *Parnara astigmata*, n. sp.

♂. Upperside blackish brown. Fore wing with two semi-diaphanous, yellowish-white, confluent spots at the end of the

cell; a large square spot in the first median interspace, a smaller spot outside in the interspace above, and two subapical minute spots; in one specimen a third still more minute spot near the costa. Hind wing without markings; cilia of both wings yellowish white, with black marks opposite the veins.

Underside slightly paler. Fore wing with the spots as above and with a row of submarginal, indistinct, small, pale yellowish spots, one in each interspace, down to the second median interspace. Hind wing with a whorl of seven minute white spots in the interspaces round the cell, commencing near the base, with two in the costal interspace, one behind the other; an indistinct submarginal row of faint whitish spots, ending with two diffuse, larger, confluent spots in the interno-median interspace; cilia of both wings as above.

Antennæ with the outer half of the club yellowish white; hook dark chrome-yellow.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{6}{10}$ to $1\frac{7}{10}$ inch.

Nilgiri Hills, western slopes, 2000 to 3000 feet; common.

A wonderful mimic of *Halpe cerata*, Hewitson. The absence of the discal oblique series of raised scales in the fore wing above (the sexual characteristic of the genus *Halpe*) at once distinguishes it from that genus; above it very nearly resembles *H. cerata*, but the discal whorl of spots on the hind wing is deficient; below the spots and markings are of a similar pattern, but are very minute.

14. *Suastus bipunctus*, n. sp.

♂ ♀. Upperside dark blackish brown. Fore wing with a small, lunular-shaped, semidiaphanous, whitish spot below end of cell in the first median interspace, and a smaller round spot outside in the interspace above. Hind wing without markings.

Underside paler, with the spots as above, and with markings and coloration as in *S. aditus*, Moore.

Hook of antennæ dark ochreous. The spots in the females are larger than in the males; in one or two specimens of both sexes there is a very minute subapical spot, but most of the males are without it, and some of them have only one small spot in the second median interspace, the other being obsolete.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{2}{10}$ to $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch.

Nilgiri Hills, western slopes, 2500 feet. September, common.

Allied to *S. aditus*, Moore; differs in the absence of the

two prominent quadrate spots at the end of the cell of the fore wings above, in the blackness of the cilia, and in the very minute size of the spots.

15. *Teligonus lara*, n. sp.

Upperside dark reddish brown. Fore wings elongate, narrow, apex produced, pale brownish grey, outer border very oblique; three semihyaline spots, much as in *T. thrax*, Linn., but comparatively much smaller, nearly white, very faintly tinted with chrome-yellow. Hind wings without markings.

Underside as above, but paler.

Antennæ white for one third before the hooked tip.

Expanse of wings $2\frac{3}{10}$ inches.

Nicobar Islands.

Allied to *T. thrax*, Linn.; spots similarly placed, but of a different colour; the band on the antennæ white instead of yellow, and the apex of fore wing pale greyish instead of brown. The insect is altogether much smaller, the fore wing much produced, the outer margin being so very oblique as to leave the hinder margin very short, measuring a trifle over $\frac{6}{10}$ of an inch.

XLVII.—*New Scarabæidæ in the British Museum.*

By CHARLES O. WATERHOUSE.

I HAVE recently been rearranging and determining the Coleoptera of the family Scarabæidæ. I was unable to find the following species described.

Scarabæus Reichei.

Oblongus, sat depressus, niger; capite rugoso, postice medio lævi, antice acute sex-dentato; thoraco elytris bene latiore, paulo convexo, fortiter crebre punctato, linea irregulari mediana maculisque quatuor ante basin lævibus, lateribus crenulatis nigro-ciliatis; elytris sat depressis, nigro-fuscis, opacis (sutura lævi), distincte striatis, striis subtiliter punctulatis, interstitiis sat convexis, subtilissime confertissime granulatis, punctis sat parvis subseriatim notatis, lateribus tricarinatis; metasterno piloso, medio canaliculato, punctato.

Long. 19 millim.

Hab. Cape of Good Hope.

This species has the general form and characters of *S. intricatus*, F., but is much larger. The thorax has the punc-